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Aristocracy.

A TALE—BY JUAN.

CHAPTER I.

Louisa, did not Charles Hargrove come home with you from the party last night? And suppose he did, Caroline, what then?

First tell me whether he did or not?

Why sister, you appear as if you were not in a very pleasant humour this morning; and your great impatience to have your question answered makes me anxious to know why you ask it; so to satisfy us both, Mr Hargrove did accompany me home from the party.

Why then, you deserve a severe reprimand for being caught in his company.

And pray what objection have you to Mr Hargrove? Is he not a respectable and honourable man?

He may pass for such among those of his own standing, for what I know; but it is surprising if you have not heard that he is not admitted into the first circle.

I advise you, however, if you wish to be continued in that rank to use more caution in future. This is not the first time you have encouraged his presumption.

What do you suppose father would say if he knew of these things?

True, Caroline, replied Louisa, you are five years my senior, and perhaps have a right to counsel me which when over you do in a friendly and sisterly manner, you shall receive my thanks.

I have different views, however, from yourself, as you already know on many things; among others are my views of the distinctions in society. I am opposed to aristocracy in any of its forms, and to those distinctions founded on wealth and fashion alone. This may do for the people of England, but in our land of republicanism I think merit and talents should confer respectability, and rank their possessor in what you are pleased to term the 'first circle' of society.

And however high may be your estimation of the dignity you should sustain, I hope my own sense of propriety will be a sufficient guide for my conduct. If you consider it strange, continued she, that I should permit Mr Hargrove to walk with me once or twice, it is to the passing strange that you should spend so much of your time in the company of Mr. Seyton, who I think to be by far the most egregious sap I ever saw.

Well! upon my word, answered Caroline scornfully, giving the conversation an air of offensiveness and directing herself to their brother, Frederick Clinton, who was approaching, this is pretty stuff indeed;—she has been preaching against aristocracy—declared herself a republican—admires Charles Hargrove—and applied the epithet of sap to Mr. Seyton.

Bravo! exclaimed Frederick, patting Louisa affectionately upon the cheek, I am glad to find my sister's opinions correspond so well with my own.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton, the parents of the children whose conversation has just been mentioned, were residents of a populous village, in one of the most wealthy counties of Virginia. Their habits and manner of living were marked with the common characteristics of aristocracy, which are so prevalent in many portions of the 'Old Dominion,' and like others of their lordly pretensions, they looked upon those of their fellow beings who could not boast of a flower bed with 'yellow earth,' or a long list of wealthy relatives, as occupying a lower rank in society, and hence not to regard as beings of an inferior order, would be derogating from the high consideration which their unsubstantial wealth had conferred upon them.

It is no doubt in accordance with the designs of an All-Wise Providence that distinctions in society should exist, and an attempt to establish a levelling system would be ridiculous to the extreme. Habits, occupations, modes of life, and a hundred other circumstances, have a tendency to create an agreement and similarity of disposition in different individuals, and to give origin to certain classes in society. But there is a class dominated by some in contempt of others, a first class; the observation is common that such a person, moves in the 'first circle' of society. What is the elevating medium, or rather, what should it be? Man has but one distinguishing peculiarity from the animal that roams the forest in quest of prey. He is endowed by his Creator with a mind. It is this which gives him all his superiority, and which, as it is cultivated and under the control and guidance of honorable principles, approximates him to the intelligences of a brighter world. And it is this immortal principle, enlarged, expanded and operated upon by the illuminating rays of knowledge, together with virtuous habits, that should give to human beings dignity and respectability; it is this, and

this alone, that should confer rank and influence.

But unfortunately there is an agent more powerful—a talisman whose touch will immediately surround its possessor, (though he be the most servile and despicable of his species,) not with giants and gems, but with wealth and favouring sycophants, ready to supply his every wish, and execute his commands. This wealth, bought consequence and authority, is every day showing itself more and more, and its accompanying evils of aristocracy are disseminating themselves wider and wider; whose contaminating growth threatens to choke the seeds of republicanism, so diligently planted by our ancestors. Oh that the genius of an Irving, or a Kennedy, would direct the pen, in exposing the injuries and arresting the baleful influence!

Mr. Clinton had spared no pains in the education of his children, whose number and names have already been mentioned, and their peculiarity and difference of disposition been hinted at. Caroline, the eldest, was twenty three years old, moderately tall, and possessed of some claims to beauty. An excellent opportunity, as before said, had been offered her for the acquirement of a good education; but a love of dress and fashion, and an all-wise prediction of some of her father's dependents that she was to be the belle of F——, so occupied her mind that her only study was to plan schemes and devise means to enable her to realize what was so desirable; in fact she more than realized it, for from the age of fourteen she was known far and near as the belle of F——, while numerous pretended admirers paid their flattering respects which her consequence demanded. Yet strange to say, at twenty three she could still boast of 'single blessedness!' The disposition of unmarried females undergoes a singular and remarkable change as they approach that dreaded period when they will class themselves, though they should move in the first circle, under the ignominious title of 'old maids.' They lose that gracefulness, that engagedness of manners, that peculiar feminine sprightliness and amiability of character, for which in early life they were distinguished, and are noted for their irritability, their restlessness and over nicety, in affairs of the most trivial moment.

A description of Frederick Clinton may be given in a few words. He was twenty-one years old, had spent five years at the most respectable literary institutions in the state, and the oldest but one in the country; during which time, though he did not make the same progress as some of his class-mates, owing to his natural fondness for sportive amusements, he was still far above mediocrity. His generous and amiable character obtained him the regard and friendship of every young man who knew him; and his lively facetious disposition rendered him a favourite with the ladies. Perhaps his being the son of Mr. Clinton was a consideration which contributed to this end. And though he viewed much in company with the disregard of the most arbitrary customs and cold formalities of etiquette, disdained the carelessness of an independent and contented mind.

Louisa, the youngest, in whose favour the reader is perhaps already predisposed, and who is to be one of the chief personages in this tale, was in her eighteenth year, rather above than under the middle size, and of extraordinary beauty and intelligence. In the language of an admired female writer, she was 'from nature gentle, feeling, animated, modest, by education elegant, informed, enlightened, while veneration and benevolence contributed their heavenly influence to adorn her character, and told her superiority to the flaring coquette whose every action seeks for applause.'

CHAPTER III.

Sister Caroline, are you going to Mrs. Saville's party this evening?

Why, Louisa, I believe I have given Mr. Seyton a promise that I would be there. I should not have thought of going, however, if he had not informed me that the Misses Bashon, and Adeline Tompkins, Mrs. and Mrs. Sharon, and Sophia and Dr. Blakely are to be there.

Caroline, returned Louisa, I hardly know how to understand you if Mrs. Saville and her daughter are not respectable, certainly the mere presence of the persons you have mentioned should not be an inducement for either of us to go.

Indeed, replied Caroline, you mean to be particular. I did not wish to mention that they were not respectable, but Mr. Seyton did tell me, who knew them when they lived in B——, that they did not move in the first circle. At any rate I am determined to find out who and what they are, before I make an associate of Helen Seville, though she is Frederick's paragon of perfection. I suppose you are a young lady, and made up our minds to go from me first.

The time arrived. The party assembled; the evening strains of music dispelled the cares and anxieties of reality. Among one portion of the company the wine cup passed freely around, and life and gaiety abounded.

Hargrove is she not elegant? said Frederick Clinton, who was standing by his side, see how gracefully she dances.

Who is it, Clinton, you are talking about? inquired Hargrove.

Why, the prettiest girl in the house, returned he, do you know now?

I am afraid we should not agree, replied Hargrove, well understanding who he meant.

What? interrupted Frederick, do you mean to insinuate that Helen Seville has her equal present this evening?

I do, answered Hargrove, and think it no injustice to your favorite to say that I think she has here a superior in beauty.

How! exclaimed Frederick, smiling, it well we have been such good friends; otherwise I might be tempted to test your bravery—but where is she, continued he impatiently. Charles felt that he had gone too far, he could not retract, however, and he pointed to Louisa Clinton.

Meanwhile the enjoyment of the evening continued, as did this desultory conversation, till the clock struck one; when surprised at the lateness of the hour, on looking round the friends perceived that half the company had already departed.

Among the missing were Caroline Clinton and her admirer Mr. Seyton. A short time and the room was cleared, and Louisa was accompanied home by her brother and Charles Hargrove; the former she loved with all the purity of sisterly affection—the latter, whom she had known but a short time, to convey her thoughts in as delicate language as possible, she regarded as uncommonly prepossessing. It was the following morning that the conversation took place which commences the narrative.

CHAPTER IV.

Louisa, and her brother, two weeks after, I should go with you to Mrs. Sharon's this morning. I am engaged to give my respects to her pretty daughter Sophia, and say to her that I regret that a friend has reminded me of a previous engagement.

A previous engagement, Frederick! May I ask how you are engaged? and to whom? You know you told me yesterday you would accompany me where I pleased to day.

Well, Louisa, if you will promise to make no objection I will tell you.

Take care now, you will convict yourself, if you were certain you were about to do right you would not make that request.

Louisa, you are too hard for me; but I'll tell you any how, and you may make what apology you please; if I must tell the plain truth, I don't care as far as my duty to Sophia Sharon extends whether you make any or not. I do not like her, and never visited her but to please my parents.

Frederick! exclaimed Louisa in surprise, what?

Stop, Louisa, you must excuse me; really I have not got time to listen to a proof now. I find by my watch that it only wants five minutes of the time that I promised to meet Charles Hargrove at his office, when we are going a hunting, and I have got to call my dogs and get my horse ready; so I beg you to postpone what you have to say until my return this evening; meanwhile I shall prepare my defence, and Charles shall sit in judgment on the case, whom I shall bring home to support with me.

Charles Hargrove! What time will he—that is what time will you return?

O! I cannot stop to talk about any thing else now—so good morning.

Frederick had been gone but a short time, when a servant answering to the call of the bell ushered into the parlour Mr. Seyton, who, making a low insignificant bow, exclaimed.

Well! upon my word, Miss Louisa, you don't know how badly I've just been frightened! O! I declare I liked to have fainted. I am hardly over it yet. I was crossing the street and a man coming riding by at full speed—I really think the horse had run off with him; and would you believe it, he was not more than twenty feet from me, as some of the crowd which collected to the place (seeing I had fallen) measured.

Twenty feet!—my! truly a hair breadth escape! observed Louisa. But who could the careless fellow have been? He ought to be punished for such conduct.

Aye he should indeed; but he went so fast that I could not distinguish him; he had several dogs with him, however, and then what was worse than all, he laughed aloud at me.

Mr. Seyton, returned Louisa, endeavoring to retain her gravity, while she

suspected it was a trick of Frederick's, you look very pale indeed, and seem very nervous. I shall bring you the camphor oil, it will compose you.

No, do stay, I feel much better. I would not trouble you for any thing. Where is Miss Caroline this morning?

Indeed, answered Louisa, I am sorry sister is not here; she rode out with father and mother.

And left you alone, continued he—then am I somewhat lucky after all.

Sir! said Louisa, evening surprise.

I have desired for some time, said he, to find an opportunity like the present.

I really do not understand you, interrupted Louisa. What do you mean?

O! I mean nothing in the world; I only wanted to tell you, that—that—I love—adore you.

And is that all? answered she smiling; then I must only tell you, that I am not in the habit of receiving any thing gratuitously, and I have nothing to give you in exchange for your regard. As I have a visit to make to Mr. Sharon's, and you seem weak and feeble from your fright, I would not disturb you with my presence longer. Father will no doubt be back directly. Saying which she left the room.

It was thus Louisa Clinton treated him, whom all others she thought the least of. Had he been a man of refined feelings or a cultivated taste she would have acted differently. She had treated him respectfully, however, in such a manner as she hoped would wound his feelings of pride and vanity, and check his presumption.

But for the fact that Henry Seyton was the son of Colonel Seyton, who in his life time was beloved far and near for his many virtues, and that he was the only heir to his large estate, he would have been treated by all his acquaintances as his topknot department merited.

Such however was far from the actual state of things; he was courted and flattered by many an aristocrat merely because he was Henry Seyton. This was the case with Mr. Clinton, who entertained an alliance between him and his eldest daughter as something devoutly to be wished, and from his attention to whom, and her favorable acceptance, the event was supposed not very far distant.

The surprise therefore of Louisa may be easily imagined. But she concluded that she would no longer respect his feelings as to keep silent upon the subject of his declaration to her, well knowing that to say any thing against him; would be to incur the displeasure not only of her sister, but of her parents.

The hunters returned from the chase, and Charles Hargrove spent the evening with the family of old Mr. Clinton. Frederick confirmed the statement of Mr. Seyton's fright, who with Caroline had gone to a neighbor's—and laughed heartily at the joke. Charles was received and treated by the old folks with a respectful coolness and reserve, and whose keen sensibility the cause and design of which failed not to penetrate. He was respectfully distant to Louisa, whose natural gaiety and liveliness during the whole evening was singularly changed.

But it needs not the faculty of speech to betray the bosom's emotions. There is sentiment written in the radiant lustre of the eye, whose glance alone expresses its meaning to whom it is directed. It is an honest index of the heart, and conveys in a language which cannot be mistaken the silent whisperings of affection.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CHANCELLOR KENT ON USURY.

In the course of an opinion delivered many years ago in the Court of Errors, New York, in the case of Dunham vs. Gould, as reported in 16th Johnson pp. 376—389. Chancellor Kent expressed himself decidedly in favour of restriction in the price of money. After referring to the universal prevalence of Usury laws, in all ages, and countries, the Chancellor says:

It is an idle dream to suppose that we are wiser and better than the rest of mankind. Such doctrine may be taught by those who find it convenient to flatter popular prejudice; but the records of our courts are daily teaching us a lesson of more humility. And I apprehend it would be perilous in the extreme, to throw aside all the existing checks upon usurious extortion, and abolish or trample a law which is founded on the accumulated experience of every age.

I trust that theoretic reformers have not yet attained, on this subject, any decided victory over public opinion. Mr. Bentham contends, that we ought not so much as to wish to see the spirit of projects in any degree repressed. It may be so; but I hope I may be permitted to wish that the first experiments of his projects may not be made within these

walls. The statute of usury is constantly interposing its warning voice between the creditor and the debtor, even in their most secret and dangerous negotiations, and teaches a lesson of moderation to the poor, and offers its protecting arm to the other. I am not willing to withdraw such a sentinel. I have been called to witness, in the course of my official life, too many victims to the weakness, and to the inflamed passions of men. All sudden and extreme reforms are unwise. We ought not to stretch or to amputate, in order to make our institutions fit exactly to suit theory. It is better to follow the course and order of Providence, and suffer our general system of laws, like our habits, to accommodate itself slowly to our necessities, and to vary only with the gradual and almost imperceptible progress of time and experience.

Mr. Wardwell, from the committee on revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Benjamin Gannett, widower of Deborah Gannett, a soldier of the revolution; read twice and committed.

[This is a most singular case, as the following statement of facts show. It appears from the report that the maiden name of the said Deborah Gannett was Deborah Sampson, of Sharon, Massachusetts. That she enlisted in the army of the revolution, under the assumed name of Robert Shurtliff, served faithfully for nearly three years, until the close of the war, when she was honorably discharged. She was at the capture of Cornwallis, was wounded at Tarrytown by a musket ball, which was never extracted, the effects of which wound followed her through life. She received a pension from the government until the year 1827, when she died. The said Benjamin Gannett is represented to be a poor but honest man. Has expended a considerable sum of money from time to time on account of the disabilities of his wife, the effects of the hard-lips she endured, and the wound she received while in the service. The marriage took place in the year 1784, a year after the war.]

A Duel.—We learn from the Washington Telegraph, that in consequence of some personal remarks, a meeting took place on Monday morning on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Alexandria, between William Schley, esq., a member of the Senate of Maryland, and William Cost Johnston, esq., late a member of Congress from the state. Mr. Johnston, of Maryland, and Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, both members of Congress, acted as the friends of Mr. S. and Mr. Wise of Virginia, and Gen. Campbell of South Carolina, as the friends of Mr. J. The parties were placed at twelve paces, back to back, and exchanged a single fire. Both shots took effect, Mr. Schley being slightly wounded in the thigh, and Mr. Johnston in the knee. The ball was extracted on the ground by Dr. Hall. The parties were reconciled.

Abolition and Atheism.—Abolition is not the only mania that is now running away with the senses of the fanatics at the north;—the horrid doctrines of Atheism are also making progress. It is no tedious task to deliver in the great cities, denying the being of God. We receive in exchange, the 'Boston Investigator,' which constantly contains labored essays to prove that there is no hereafter. In that paper of the 3rd of February, inst, an essay is published, signed by the writer, to wit: N. C. Rhodes of Providence, (R. I.) in which he labors to prove by argument that when the body dies there is an end of man—or in other words, that there is no such thing as a human soul;—he laughs at the idea of immortality! Strange as it may appear to our sober minded people in the South, it is nevertheless true that these horrid doctrines are rapidly gaining ground at the North—particularly in the great cities.

Western Carolinian.

An office Begging.—Governor Noble, of Indiana, in his message to the Legislature of that State, says, the office of Supreme Judge is vacated, because the emolument would not support the family of the incumbent, and that the seat had been offered to all the prominent lawyers in the State, and refused, for want of adequate compensation.

General Gaines has stated that he expects to remain but a short time longer in the army.

The official report of the Auditor of Pennsylvania gives 49 Banks in that State, with a capital over 58 millions—17 in Philadelphia. All in a sound condition.

Congress.

MR. CALHOUN—GEN. JACKSON— THE LAND BILL.

In Senate—Thursday, February 9.

Mr. CALHOUN said: I have received within the last forty-eight hours, a communication from the Chief Magistrate, connected with the bill now before the Senate, of such a nature that duty to myself, as well as to this body, renders it necessary that I should lay it before the Senate.

Here Mr. C. sent to the Secretary the letter, which was read as follows:

Washington, Feb. 7, 1837.

Sir—In the Globe of the 6th inst. I find the report of a speech made by you on the 4th upon the land bill, which contains the following passages, viz:

"Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of public lands? Yes, the 'experiment' (Mr. Calhoun delighted in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands, and if this bill should not be passed, speculation could not go on, and the price of public lands must consequently be reduced. He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter ruin to those who had borrowed money to speculate in lands, if the system was not to go on." In a former part of your speech, as reported, you say: "The speculation which a particular state of things had given rise to, had been produced by those in power. They had profited by that state of things, and should this bill be passed it would only consummate their wishes." &c. &c. &c.

Knowing the liabilities of reporters to err in taking down and writing out the speeches of members of Congress, I have made inquiry in relation to the accuracy of this report, and have been furnished with certificates of gentlemen who heard you affirming that it is substantially correct.

You cannot but be aware, sir, that the imputations which your language contains are calculated, if believed, to destroy my character as a man, and that the charge is one which, if true, ought to produce my impeachment and punishment as a public officer. If I caused the removal of the deposits for the base purpose of enriching myself or my friends by any of the results which might grow out of that measure, there is no term of reproach which I do not deserve, and no punishment known to the laws which ought not to be inflicted upon me. On the contrary, if the whole imputation, both as to motive and fact, be a fabrication and a calumny, the punishment which belongs to me, if guilty, is too mild for him who wilfully makes it.

I am aware, sir, of the constitutional privilege under which the imputation is cast forth, and the immunity which it secures. That privilege it is in no degree my purpose to violate, however gross and wicked may have been the abuse of it. But I exercise only the common right of every citizen, when I inform you, that the imputations you have cast upon me are false in every particular not having for the last ten years purchased any public land, or had any interest in such purchase. The whole charge, unless examined, must be considered the offspring of a morbid imagination or of sleepless malice.

I ask you, sir, as an act due to justice, honor and truth, to retract this charge, on the floor of the Senate, in as public a manner as it has been uttered—it being the most appropriate mode by which you can repair the injury which might otherwise flow from it.

But in the event that you fail to do so, I then demand that you place your charge before the House of Representatives, that they may institute the necessary proceedings to ascertain the truth or falsehood of your imputation, with a view to such further measures as justice may require.

If you will neither do justice yourself, nor place the matter in a position where justice may be done me by the representatives of the people, I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and before I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigmatized as one who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is ready to sacrifice the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, U. S. Senate.

P. S. I herewith enclose you the copies of two notes, verifying the correctness of the report of your speech in the Globe of the 6th inst.

A. J.

I do not intend, (said Mr. C.) in what I propose to say, to comment on the character or the language of this extraordinary letter. It has excited in my bosom but one feeling—that of pity for the weakness of its author, contempt for its menace, and humiliation that one occupying the office which he does, should place himself in a situation so unworthy of his exalted station. Nor do I intend to invoke the interposition of the Senate to protect the privilege attached to a Senator from one of the sovereign states of this Confederacy, which has been outraged in my person. I seek no aid to defend my own privileges, and as for from being intimidated, I shall be embold-

ened to express myself with greater freedom, if possible, to denounce the corruption of the Administration, or the violation of the laws and of the constitution, in consequence of this attempt to restrain the free exercise of the right of expressing my opinions upon all subjects concerning the public interests, secured to me by the constitution. I leave to the Senate to determine what measures the preservation of their own privileges demand.

Much less do I intend to comply with the request, or demand, made of me; demand has no place between equals, and I hold myself within my constitutional privilege, at least equal to the Chief Magistrate himself. I, as a legislator, have a right to investigate and pronounce upon his conduct, and condemn his acts freely, whenever I consider them to be in violation of the laws and of the constitution. I, as a Senator, may judge him; he can never judge me.

My object is to avail myself of the occasion to reiterate what I said, as broadly and fully as I uttered them on a former occasion, here in my place, where alone I am responsible, and where the friends of the President will have an opportunity to correct my statement, if erroneous, or to relate my conclusions, if not fairly drawn. I spoke without notes, and it may be that I may omit something which I said on the former occasion that may be deemed material, or to express myself less full and strongly than I then did. If so, I will thank any Senator to remind me, so that my statement may be as strong and as full as then.

If my memory serves me, I opened my remarks, when I spoke formerly, by stating that so many and so subtle were the devices by which those who were in power could, in these times, fleece the people, without their knowing it, that it was almost enough to make a lover of his country despair of its liberty. I then stated that I knew of no measure which could better illustrate the truth of this remark, than the one now before us. Its professed object is to restrain the sales of public land, in order, as is avowed, to prevent speculation; and by consequence, the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the Treasury. The measure is understood to be an administrative measure. I then stated that, so far from preventing speculation, it would, in fact, but consummate the greatest speculation which this country has ever witnessed—a speculation originating in a state of things of which those in power were the authors; by which they had profited; and which this measure, should it become a law, would but complete. I then asked what had caused such an extraordinary demand for public land, that the sales should have more than quadrupled within the last three years!—and said that, to answer this question, we must look to the state of the currency. That it was owing to the extraordinary increase of bank paper, which had filled to repletion all the channels of circulation. The Secretary had estimated this increase, within that period, from six dollars and fifty cents per individual, to ten dollars. I believe the increase to be much greater—the effects of which have been to double the price of every article, which has not been kept down by some particular cause. In the mean time the price of public land has remained unaltered, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre; and the natural consequence was, that this excessive currency overflowed upon the public land, and has caused those extraordinary speculations which it is the professed object of this bill to prevent.

I then asked what had caused this inundation of paper? The answer was, the Experiment. (I love to remind the gentleman of the world, which had removed the only restrictions that existed against the issue of bank paper. The consequence was predicted at the time—it was foretold that banks would multiply almost without number, and pour forth their issues without restriction or limitation. These predictions were at the time unheeded; their truth now begins to be realized.

The experiment commenced by a transfer of the public funds from where they were placed by law, and where they were under its safeguard and protection, to banks which were under the sole and uncontrolled control of the Executive. The effect was a vast increase of Executive patronage, and the opening of a field of speculation, in describing which, in anticipation, I pronounced it to be so ample, that Rothschild himself might envy the opportunity which it afforded. Such it has proved to be.

The Administration has profited by this vast patronage, and the prejudice which it has excited against the bank as the means of sustaining themselves in power. It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks, in illustration of this. The truth of the statement is known to all the Senators, who have daily witnessed the party topics which have been drawn from this fruitful source. I then remarked that, if rumor were to be trusted, it was not only in a political point of view that those in power had profited by the vast means put in the hands of the Executive by the experiment—they had profited in a pecuniary, as well as in a political point of view. It has been frequently stated and not contradicted, that many, in high places, are among the speculators in public land; and that even an individual connected with the President himself, one of his nephews, was an extensive

adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I mean Mr. McLemore.

Having established these points, I next undertook to show that this bill would consummate those speculations, and establish the political ascendancy which the experiment had given to the Administration. In proof of the former, I availed myself of the declaration of the chairman of the committee of public lands, who had stated that the speculators had already purchased and held a vast amount of public land, not less, as I understood him, than twenty-five or thirty millions of acres, and that if this bill did not pass, the scenes of the last two years would be repeated in this and the coming year. I then undertook to show, from the showing of the Chairman himself, that these speculations would prove ruinous without the aid of this bill. He had stated that the annual demand for public land, resulting from our increased population, could not exceed five millions of acres.

Now, assuming that the quantity on hand is thirty millions of acres, there would be six years' supply in the hands of speculators, even if the land offices of the United States be closed; and that if the bill did not pass, according to his showing, it would take double or treble the time to dispose of the lands, which, in that case, will be in the hands of speculators. All must see the certain ruin, in that event, of those who have borrowed money to speculate in land; particularly, if the sales of public land should be free and open to every one, as it now is, to purchase to the extent of his means. I next showed that the contest was between the Government, as a dealer in public land, and the speculators; that they held in market at least an equal quantity in value to that which the Government now has offered for sale, and that every restriction imposed upon the sales of Government land, must of necessity increase the advantages of its rival dealers.

I then showed that very onerous and oppressive restrictions, of an odious character, upon the sales of the public lands, would be imposed, if the bill should pass. No one thereafter could purchase land of the Government without license—a license, in my opinion, as offensive and odious as would be a license on the press. To obtain this license, the oath of the applicant was required; and then it could only be obtained on payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for which the citizen may now receive a grant in fee simple. After he had made his purchase, under authority of his license, the purchaser has to comply with the conditions of settlement and cultivation, and must within the period of five years, prove to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver, who are made high judicial officers, a compliance with these conditions, before he can receive his title; and if he failed to comply, by accident or otherwise, he forfeits both his money and the land. I stated that this was a virtual increase of the price of the public lands to the actual settler, so much so, that any sober minded man would prefer to give the speculators two dollars per acre for land of the same quality, to giving the Government one dollar and twenty-five cents for a license, with these oppressive conditions.

Having established this point, I then undertook to show that it would increase vastly the power of the Government in the new states, if they choose to exercise this patronage for political purposes. That they would so use it, we have ample proof in the past conduct of the Administration, and in the principles which have been openly avowed by its friends. A former Senator from New York, high in the confidence of the party, and now Chief Magistrate of that State, had openly avowed in his place, on this floor, that to the victor belongs the spoils; for which he was reprimanded, at the time, by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) in a manner worthy of his distinguished talents. Assuming, then, that the power would be exercised with a view to political influence, I showed that it would place a vast number of the citizens of the new States, probably not less than one hundred thousand, in a condition of complete dependence on the Receivers, and of vassalage to the Government.

These are the sentiments which I delivered on a former occasion, and which I now reiterate to the full extent—omitting nothing that this material, as far as connected with the letter of the President, and for the delivery of which, my privileges as a Senator, and those of this body, have been so grossly outraged.

Mr. GRUNDY and Mr. WALKER rose and stated that they had been attentive listeners during the debate alluded to in the President's letter, and corroborated the correctness of Mr. Calhoun's statement of what he had said on that occasion.

Mr. Calhoun then said he was gratified at what had been said, and that all might now see, from their statement and the acquiescence of others, what little cause the President had for the outrage upon his privilege, and that of the Senate, and for applying language to him which is never used in intercourse between gentlemen, and better suited to the purview of Billingsgate than to the mansion of the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. CLAY rose and said he had waited under the expectation that the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Walker,) who

had just resumed his seat, or some other friend of the Administration, would make some motion founded upon the letter, which had been laid before the Senate by the Senator from South Carolina. And it now, (added Mr. Clay, pausing, and looking around the Senate,) any friend of the Administration has it in contemplation to submit any such motion, I will, with pleasure, give way that it may be made.

That most extraordinary letter (continued Mr. Clay) has filled me with the deepest regret and mortification. Regret that the illustrious citizen at the head of the Government should have allowed himself to address such a letter, in such a spirit, and in such language, to one of the representatives of a sovereign State of this Union; mortification that the Senate of the United States should be reduced to the state of degradation, in which we all feel and know it now to be. That this letter is a palpable breach of the privileges appertaining to this body by the Constitution, is beyond all controversy. It has not been denied, and cannot be denied. It is such a letter as no constitutional monarch would dare address to any member of the legislative body; and if he could so far forget himself as to do it, it would make the throne shake on which he sits.

We, Mr. President, who belong to the Opposition, have no power to protect the privileges of this body, nor our individual privileges. The majority alone is now invested with authority to accomplish those objects. On that majority rests exclusively the responsibility of maintaining the dignity and privileges of the Senate. And I have seen, with great surprise, that not one of that majority has risen; or appears disposed to rise, to vindicate the privileges which belong to the Senate. All of them, on the contrary, sit in silence, as if they were ready to acquiesce in this new invasion of the rights of the Senate by the President of the United States, a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

I heard with satisfaction from the Senator from South Carolina, that he intended himself to make no motion founded upon the President's letter, but should leave it to the Senate to protect its own rights. How can any member of the minority offer any motion, with that view, after the doctrines which were brought forward by the friends of the Administration during the debate which arose on the removal of the deposits, and which have been more recently maintained during that on the expunging resolution and supported by the vote of the Senate? Such is the lamentable condition to which the Senate is now reduced, how can the majority itself bring up any such motion? According to those doctrines, the Senate, being the tribunal to try the President in the event of an impeachment, has no power or right to express any opinion whatever on the constitutionality of any act which he may perform. He may insult the body or its members; he may enter this Chamber with an armed force, disperse the members, and imprison them; but we must submit without murmur or complaint, and patiently wait until the majority of the House of Representatives, composed of his friends, shall vote an impeachment against him; which, if it were possible for them to do, there stands here a majority, composed also of his friends, ready to acquit him!

Let those who have contributed to produce the present unhappy state of things, who have stripped the other branches of the Government of their powers, one by one, and piled them on the Executive, until it has become practically the supreme power, answer for what they have done. Under all the responsibility with which they stand to our God and our country, let them respond for this flagrant violation of the constitutional privileges of the Senate. As for us, the poor privilege only remains of announcing to the people and to the States that the Senate, once a great bulwark of the public liberty, by a succession of encroachments, is now placed at the mercy of the Executive, exposed to every insult and outrage which the unbridled passions of any President may prompt him to offer.

In Senate—Monday, February 13.

ARMORY BILL.

The Senate having taken up the bill to establish a foundry, an armory in the West or Southwest, arsenals in the states in which none have yet been established, and depots for arms in certain states and territories.

Mr. BENTON, chairman of the military committee who had reported the bill, briefly explained its design, and the grounds on which it had been reported.

Mr. CRITTENDEN suggested doubts as to the propriety of establishing arsenals in all the states, though he admitted that they might be requisite in some. The States, however, were very competent to erect arsenals for themselves, and would not thank the General Government for any charitable establishment of this kind. Mr. C. reprobated such an unnecessary expenditure of the public money, and against the extension of federal power to which a measure of this kind must necessarily lead.

Mr. BENTON contended that it was a part of the theory of our Government that the nation should be armed; and in order to this end, it was necessary both that the manufacture of arms should be extended, and that depots should be established for keeping them in all the states.

He then read returns from the Ordnance Department, showing in what states arsenals had been erected, and in what states there were none, on which he remarked that those states which most needed arsenals were entirely destitute of them, while states far less exposed were well supplied.

No amendment being proposed to the bill, it was reported to the Senate; and the question being on its engrossment for a third reading.

Mr. CALHOUN observed, that he had looked at the provisions of the bill, and that nothing in this world could be more useless than the expenditures it proposed. The country had already on hand about 800,000 stand of arms—an amount almost equal to that provided by Great Britain for her immense military establishment. The mere interest on such an investment was itself a heavy charge upon the treasury; besides which, there was the liability to have the whole superseded by the invention of a better species of arms. The government had already two large armories capable of furnishing arms much faster than they were needed; and there was a necessity rather for retrenching than extending the means of supply. These arguments had all been urged at the last session; but he supposed it was vain to repeat them. They had not been answered, and could not be. But the money was to be expended on something, and perhaps it might as well be on this as on any thing else. The government must get clear of it in some way; it must not go back to the states, and ways and means must be devised to expend it. The bill had no other object on the face of the earth. Mr. C. appealed to the majority of the Senate, entreating them to economize the public expenditure. He reminded them of the strong denunciations which had been poured on a previous Administration for its alleged extravagance, and that it was on the plea and promise of economy that the present party came into power. Yet no sooner had they got control of the treasury, than they went on to expend beyond all previous example. The moral effect of this state of things had been most pernicious. It had led the nation to conclude that the professions of no party could be believed. They were not believed; and the result of this incredulity in the public mind would always tend to place in the hands of an existing administration a vast amount of power.

Mr. BENTON, in reply, read from the returns of the Treasury Department the sums paid for the manufacture of arms at private establishments, amounting to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, and argued, from the fact of the government applying to private manufacturers for so large an amount of its arms, the necessity for another public armory. These private establishments existed at six different points, extending from the District of Columbia to the North and East, while on the frontier, to the South and West, where arms were most needed, there was not a single factory. All that portion of the Union had to look to the Northeast for their supplies, and when the guns were made it cost half their value to transport them. As to having a full supply and all we needed, it was what he could not understand. There was a continual consumption, and there was a constant increase of population, and therefore there was necessity for constant manufacture. The European powers were continually manufacturing arms, nor would they ever cease to manufacture them. If the United States had to day all they needed, and could keep every gun without rust or decay, twenty-five years hence we should have only half a supply for the population then increased to that proportion. But instead of keeping every gun, one-half of them would by that time be gone. It would not do to quote the example of Great Britain, because her policy was the reverse of ours. She only wanted enough arms in the hands of her standing army to cut down her armed population the moment they resisted any measure of government. She read the riot act, and then, if the people did not run, ten or twelve thousand of them were cut down. But the theory of our Government was that the nation was to be armed. We wanted no standing army to cut down our unarmed population. The efficiency of the Western militia was to be traced to the habit of handling arms in their youth. They did not run away from an enemy, because they felt the consciousness that they could shoot as well and better than any enemy that could be brought against them. They had not been trained with cornstalks and set to handle a gun for the first time when they went into battle; and he would say, in behalf of Missouri, that the most acceptable form in which they could bestow on that state her portion of these acquired frogs which came up as from the waters of Egypt, and spread themselves every where and over every thing, from the nuptial couch to the kneading trough, (he referred to the surplus balances in the treasury,) was to establish amongst them an ample depot of arms.

Mr. CALHOUN was very happy to hear so frank an avowal from the Senator from Missouri of the truth of what he had observed when last up, that the object of the bill was to get rid of a part of the surplus revenue in the treasury. As to the argument derived from the fact that the Government obtained a portion

of the surplus revenue in the treasury, as to the argument derived from the fact that the Government obtained a portion

its supply from private factories, all that was easily explained. These factories were old establishments, which had been gotten up by their proprietors expressly on the faith of the Government, and they were in practice as really public establishments as the armories of the Government. The Government had been obliged to take enough from these individuals to keep their establishments from ruin, and that was the sole reason for the grant given by the Senator from the Union. The two armories we already mentioned were capable of turning out 20,000 stands of arms a year, and now it was proposed to erect a third, while the actual consumption was but between one and two thousand stands annually. There was one source of consumption which could not be avoided; but instead of being an argument for the manufacture of arms, it was a strong argument against the unnecessary multiplication of arms, and that was, their decay while lying in boxes. The larger the amount was on hand the greater was this source of decay. The country had already between seven and eight hundred thousand, which had cost it ten millions of dollars, besides a large amount of capital invested in magazines; so that the total annual interest was little, if any thing, short of a million of dollars. As to the arming of our people, this bill did not propose to put a single gun into the hands of a single man. But for what purpose was so large an amount needed? It must be either to arm the government against the people, or to fight some foreign enemy. He trusted our people did not want them to put each other's throats. He repeated that the expenditure was useless; that it was to produce an accumulation of what was already accumulated, and was merely a contrivance to keep the money from the states.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Benton and Calhoun, each of them insisting on the ground already taken, and endeavoring further to strengthen their respective positions.

Mr. KNIGHT then addressed the Senate as follows: I shall vote against the bill, perhaps it may be necessary to suggest some of the reasons that govern me. I know the bill contains a proposition to build an arsenal in the state from whence I come, and so far as that goes I have no objection to that part of the bill, for the money it will cost would be very acceptable to have expended there. But the question is, are the arsenals and armories contained in the bill necessary? If more arms are needed, as it is necessary to build more armories? We can readily contract for their manufacture without incurring the expense of all the outlays necessary for carrying on the making of arms; the private manufacturers will make them cheaper than the U. S. can. We get them, now, it is believed, at a less price by contract from the private armories than they cost at our armories, without taking into consideration the immense outlays of the establishment, and the interest and cost of keeping them in repair. Sir, who are we to arm? The militia of the states, your own citizens. Then let the arms be within their reach and under their own care. The practice now is to deliver to the several states the arms when made, and the states take care of them without further cost or trouble on the part of the United States, and whenever needed they are at the command of the Governor and Legislature of the state, to be used at their discretion. But if we build arsenals we must have officers to take charge and care of them; and when the arms are required by any exigencies of the state, the governor or commander must go to your arsenal or magazine, who may have charge of your arsenal, and beg him to loan those arms for the purposes needed. Now, sir, I am opposed to that; I will not place the state in such a predicament; I will give the States the arms, and if they will not take care of them, why then I would not give them any more; therefore I am for letting things remain as they now are, without further legislation.

The question being at length taken on the engrossment of the bill, it was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Brown, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grady, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Lyon, Morris, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Page, Robinson, Ruggles, Satter, Strange, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clayton, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, King of Georgia, Knight, Moore, Parker, Prentiss, Smith—11.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On Saturday the 11th, the House of Representatives agreed—yeas 159, nays 45—to reconsider the vote of Thursday on resolution petitions. A resolution offered by Mr. Taylor of New York, and amended on the motions of Mr. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, and Mr. Wise of Virginia, was read in the following form:

Resolved, That an inquiry having been made by an honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, whether a paper which he held in his hand purporting to be a petition from certain slaves, and declaring themselves to be slaves, came within the order of the House of the 15th January, and the said paper not having been received by the Speaker, he stated that in consequence of an extraordinary and novel he would take the advice and counsel of the

House.—This House cannot receive the said petition without disregarding its own dignity, the rights of a large class of citizens of the South and West, and the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition secured to the people of the United States by the constitution.

The previous question was then moved, and the resolutions, as modified, were adopted: the first, by yeas 160, nays 25; the second by yeas 162, nays 18.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, February 24.

The Investigations at Washington.—The heads of the departments, it appears, are following the example of their illustrious chief, and refuse to answer the calls of the investigating committees. The case of Alfred Hooker had been taken up, and the Post Master General was called on for information on the subject, but he returned for answer that Congress had nothing to do with the subject of appointments or removals, unless they shall think proper to impeach the President for mal-conduct in office; then they can have the papers and information required, but not otherwise! What would have been said during Mr. Adams's administration, if such obstacles had been thrown in the way of investigation?

B. M. Whitney has been brought to the bar of the House for his alleged contempt in refusing to appear before the investigating committee, and several days have been spent in examining witnesses; but the transactions assume more the appearance of a trial of Messrs. Wise and Peyton, than of Whitney. It is not expected that any practical good will result from this affair—unless it be the consumption of time.

The President has disapproved the proceedings of the Military Court at Frederick, so far as relates to the Creek campaign.

The resolution introduced in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Walker, recognizing the independence of Texas, has been rejected.

Executive Council.—The Council met in this city on Thursday last, to advise with the Governor concerning the appointment of three commissioners of the Literary Fund, and two members of the Board of Internal Improvement. The following Councilors were in attendance, viz: Allen Rogers of Wake, Geo. Williamson of Caswell, Allen Goodwin of Chatham, Charles E. Johnston of Chowan, and Archibald H. Davis of Franklin.

Gov. Dudley nominated, as Commissioners of the Literary Fund, Ebenezer Pettigrew of Tyrrell, David W. Stone and Charles Manly of Raleigh; and as members of the Board of Internal Improvement, Calwallader Jones of Hillsborough, and William D. Wooley of Lenoir. The appointments were confirmed by the Council, without a dissenting voice.

Francis L. Danney, esq. of Tarborough, having declined accepting the appointment of Councilor, conferred upon him by the Legislature Gov. Dudley, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Assembly, nominated James W. Clark, esq. of the same town, to fill the vacancy; but the Council did not act upon the nomination, entertaining some doubt of their power to fill vacancies in their own body. No other business coming before them, the Council adjourned.

It will be seen from the nominations made by Gov. Dudley, that he adheres in practice to the pledge made in his inaugural, that he should always act as the Governor of the State and not of a Party.

A Good Beginning.—It will be recollected that the Legislature ordered a portion of its Surplus Revenue to be applied to the redemption of script issued by the state in 1836, to raise money to take the stock reserved for it in the Bank of the State. Immediately on the adjournment of the Legislature, Gov. Dudley appointed Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, our late Treasurer, a commissioner, to proceed to Washington for the purpose, if practicable of carrying the wishes of the Legislature into effect. We are highly gratified to state, that Gen. Patterson has succeeded in accomplishing the object of his mission, in *directly*, by the purchase of three hundred thousand dollars worth of stock of the state of Alabama, which the Secretary of War has agreed to receive in lieu of that amount of North Carolina stock held by him in trust for the Cherokee Indians. So that the state is now, by this operation, entirely relieved from debt.

Murder.—A shocking murder was perpetrated in Franklin county a few days since. A man by the name of Burnett, shot his brother's son, and killed him instantly, under circumstances of great aggravation. He immediately fled.

Two Negro women were drowned in Tar River, Franklin county, on Sunday fortnight, in attempting to ford the stream, when it was much swollen by recent rain.

The Newbern Spectator.—Robert G. Moore, esq. has withdrawn himself from this establishment, and the sole management of the Spectator devolves upon his late partner Gen. John I. Paineur. The politics of the paper will remain unchanged: "Our Country, and our Country's Good," is still to be its motto. The proprietor announces his intention of enlarging the paper to the size of the popular northern journals.

Richard E. Parker, esq. who a few weeks since was elected a Senator of the United States from Virginia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. W. Leigh, has been elected by the General Assembly, a judge of the Court of Appeals, vice Judge Carr, deceased. If Mr. Parker accepts this appointment, there will be another vacancy in the Senate to supply.

The Hon. Silas Wright has been re-elected by the Legislature a Senator in Congress from the state of New York, for six years from the 4th of March next.

It deserves to be noticed among the incidents of the day, as we find it narrated in letters from Washington, that Mr. McKean, Senator from Pennsylvania, has addressed a letter to the Legislature of his state, responding to the resolutions approving the Expunging vote of the Senate. He declares himself opposed to the resolution which has been expunged, and said, that if he had been well enough to have been in the Senate at the time, he would have offered a resolution to rescind it; and that, if his resolution was negatived, then he would have voted against the Expunging resolution. He declares it to be his solemn conviction that no legislative body has the right to mutilate its journals, which ought to be kept sacred, as an evidence of the wisdom or folly of the Representatives of the people.

We regret to learn that the dwelling-house of Mr. Wise, Representative in Congress from Virginia, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. His Lady was from home when the fire broke out, and returning found her house in flames. Some of the furniture was saved; but every paper of every description, with his Library, was destroyed. Nothing insured.

Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.—The citizens of Salisbury had a Railroad meeting on the 7th inst. At this meeting the route, which they were willing to support, was designated as follows:—From Fayetteville in the direction of Moore C. House, and thence through Randolph and Davidson to some point on the Yadkin River about the mouth of Abbot's creek—or between that and the mouth of Swearing creek—this being the extreme summit of the falls terminating in the Narrows—is the only route from Fayetteville to the Yadkin which can unite an interest sufficient to build the road, or when built, to draw custom enough to support it, and pay an interest to the stockholders. The Carolinian thinks, if this route is adopted, Rowan will subscribe \$150,000—if not, there will be scarcely ten shares taken in the county.

The Rocky Mountains.—The Pennsylvania states that Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, New York, gives it as his belief, founded on barometric and trigonometric experiments of Mr. Thompson, a surveyor of the N. W. Fur Company, that one of the peaks of the Rocky Mountains has an altitude of 25,000 feet, which is nearly equal to the Himalays of Asia, the highest range in the world. The Rocky mountains are the continuation of the Andes range the loftiest in the western world; and there is every reason to believe that its altitude is not materially diminished north of the Equator.

The Creek War.—Gov. Schley has received official intelligence that about 60 of the Creeks who have lately renewed hostilities, have surrendered themselves and their arms, and that there is a prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.—By the Schooner Samuel S. Mills, Capt. Southwick, arrived from St. Augustine, we have received the following very important intelligence from the army of operations.

Col. Andrews, U. S. A. arrived, express, at St. Augustine, on the 11th inst. and states that General Jesup had met the Indians, and had an engagement with them which lasted two days. On the second day, Jumper and Alligator came in with a flag of truce and surrendered themselves. They represented the Indians as in a distressed state and desirous of peace.

In the engagement only four U. S. soldiers were killed. One hundred Indians and Negroes were captured.

The 18th inst. was appointed by Jumper and Alligator for a treaty to be made at Dade's battle ground, and these chiefs had sent out expresses to that end among the Indians. They stated that Powel or Ocoola was on an island in the Withlacoochee, with about 150 followers, and they supposed he would come to terms. They promised, in case of his refusal, to point out where he was—and there was to be a suspension of hostilities until after the 18th, the day appointed for the treaty.

LATER AND BETTER STILL.—By despatches, forwarded by express to St. Mary's, Geo. certain intelligence is received of the surrender of Ocoola, with 200 followers, to Gen. Jesup. Of course, all hostilities will now cease.

Mexico.—We learn from the Express slip of the New Orleans Bulletin, that the news of the liberation of Santa Anna has been received in Mexico with universal rejoicing. The national flag, which had been kept at half mast since his capture, was restored to its usual position, and three days of festivity and rejoicing took place. The authorities at Vera Cruz were ordered to receive him with the most distinguished honors, on his arrival. It was said that he would be immediately elected President, on his arrival. Hostilities had declined being a candidate, and Paris and Bravo cannot be elected. Every thing was at a stand, waiting the arrival of Santa Anna.

New York, February 14, 1837.

OUTRAGE AND RIOT.—The Evening Post published on Friday and Saturday, and the walls of the city have for some days past been covered with the following handbill:

READ, MEAT, REVE, FOR L. THEIR PRICES MUST COME DOWN! The Voice of the People Shall be Heard, and Will Prevail.

The People will meet in the PARK, Read or Sing, at 4 o'clock, on MONDAY AFTER NOON.

To inquire into the cause of the present unexampled distress, and to devise a suitable remedy. All Friends of Humanity, determined to resist Monopolists and Extortioners, are invited to attend.

Moses Jackson, Daniel Gorham, Paulus Hodi, John Indt, Daniel A. Robertson, Alexander Ming, Jr., Wardon Hayward, Elijah F. Crane, New York, Feb 10 1837.

As might be expected, language so well calculated to arouse the worst passions of the worst part of the populace of a large city, occasioned the assembling in the Park yesterday afternoon of a great number of people, estimated at from 5000 to 6000 in number.—A self constituted Committee then made their appearance in front of the City Hall, among whom Alexander Ming, Jr., appeared most conspicuous. He made a speech, the chief topics of which, as far as could be heard, were the Currency, Banking, and finally high Rents and high Prices. Another orator followed, whose name we could not learn. Among other language he used the following: "Fellow citizens, Eli Hart has now in his store fifty three thousand barrels of flour. Let us go down peaceably and ask him to let us have it at \$10, if he don't we'll (after a long pause) go peaceably away." This speech was tremendously cheered, and several orators followed. In one of the intervals, Alexander Ming, Jr., offered a set of resolutions, of which we could only gather the sense of one, which was to the effect, that a memorial should be sent to the Legislature to prohibit the issue of all notes under one hundred dollars.

The meeting consisted chiefly of foreigners, many of whom could not speak English. Certainly not one-third were American citizens, and those chiefly apparently attracted there by curiosity.

From this meeting large numbers poured down Broadway, and after making one or two detours, reached the store of Mr. Eli Hart, in Washington street. About twenty-five barrels of flour were then rolled out of the store, their heads knocked in, and the contents scattered about the street. At this time a number of the friends of Mr. Hart and a posse of police officers arrived on the spot, but they had encountered on their way in Dey street a part of the mob, who attacked them, and took away the officers' staffs, breaking them over their persons. The officers, notwithstanding, succeeded in clearing the store of the rioters, and appeared sufficiently strong to prevent the entrance of any more through the only door open.

The mob were thus kept at bay for about twenty minutes, during which time the Mayor arrived, and addressed them, remonstrating with them on the folly of their conduct. He was struck several times and pelted with flour, and finally compelled to desist and retire. The rioters having received a large addition to their numbers, scattered themselves about the lower floor and counting house, and continued for one hour rolling out barrels of flour and carrying out bags of wheat—the contents of which were all turned in the street. The desks, papers, and every thing in the counting house, were thrown out of the window, and the former broken to pieces by jumping on them. They then proceeded up stairs and began throwing barrels of flour out of the windows and down the hatch ways. An half hour was consumed in this way. It was now dark and about 7 o'clock, when a strong body of police officers arrived, and in a few minutes dispersed the whole.

The mob then crossed over to the East River, and commenced an attack on the store of A. B. Meech & Co. where they destroyed about twenty five barrels of flour. They then marched off to the store of Messrs. Herrieks, in Coenties slip; but here they were encountered by the police—to whose aid the citizens were turning out from all quarters—driven off and dispersed.

Between thirty and forty persons were

arrested and brought up in the course of the evening to the police office, by the officers and marshals. Soon after 8 o'clock, a large number of the military, portions of the 27th regiment, were assembled in the Hall, and were marched down to the scene of action, and by nine o'clock nothing of the mob remained.

The street in front of Mr. Hart's store was literally strewn with flour and wheat to the depth of one foot, and his loss will probably exceed \$10,000.

On concluding an account of this disgraceful occurrence, the editor of the N. Y. Courier says: It is not the actors in it,—poor ignorant deluded wretches—that are to blame, so much as the instigators, who knowing better—knowing that the meeting could not answer the purposes for which it was ostensibly called, still devised it, solely to give themselves political consequence.

We are astonished that the civil authorities, with the call of this meeting before them, had not sufficient police force or the military, ready to prevent the consequences which it was probable would follow it. Twenty five armed men could at any moment have dispersed the whole mob.

Markets.
Petersburg, February 18.

Cotton—13 a 15 cents.
Tobacco—New Lugs, 2 20 a 3 50
Common Leaf, 3 75 a 4 50
Common to good, 4 60 a 6 00
Wheat—1 50 a 2 00;—Receipts very light.
Flour—Family, \$12 00
Superfine, 10 00

Fayetteville, February 18.

Cotton—12 a 15.
Wheat—1 50.
Flour—8 50 a 9 50.
Corn—80 a 85.
Flax Seed—1 30 a 1 50.

Weekly Almanac.

| FEBRUARY. | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thurs | Fri | Sat |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 24 Friday. | 6 27 53 | 6 28 53 | 6 29 53 | 6 30 53 | 6 31 53 | 6 32 53 | 6 33 53 |
| 25 Saturday. | 6 28 53 | 6 29 53 | 6 30 53 | 6 31 53 | 6 32 53 | 6 33 53 | 6 34 53 |
| 26 Sunday. | 6 29 53 | 6 30 53 | 6 31 53 | 6 32 53 | 6 33 53 | 6 34 53 | 6 35 53 |
| 27 Monday. | 6 30 53 | 6 31 53 | 6 32 53 | 6 33 53 | 6 34 53 | 6 35 53 | 6 36 53 |
| 28 Tuesday. | 6 31 53 | 6 32 53 | 6 33 53 | 6 34 53 | 6 35 53 | 6 36 53 | 6 37 53 |
| 1 Wednesday. | 6 32 53 | 6 33 53 | 6 34 53 | 6 35 53 | 6 36 53 | 6 37 53 | 6 38 53 |
| 2 Thursday. | 6 33 53 | 6 34 53 | 6 35 53 | 6 36 53 | 6 37 53 | 6 38 53 | 6 39 53 |

FARMER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken that well known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders, and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.

February 21.

The Raleigh Star and Greenborough Telescope will insert the above three months, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY. Third Class, for 1837.

To be drawn at Wadesborough, Anson Co. on Saturday the 18th of March.

COMBINATION SYSTEM, 75 number Lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$15,000!

Principal Prizes.
One prize of \$15,000—one of \$6,000—one of \$3,000—one of \$2,500—ten of \$1,000—ten of \$800—twelve of \$500—besides many of \$300, \$200, \$100, &c. amounting in all to \$96,446 Dollars.

Whole Tickets, \$6 00
Halves, 3 00
Quarters, 1 50

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co. in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, 1st Class for 1837.
33-63-13-47-59-39-31-6-25-3-45-64

February 23

The thorough bred race horse ATONZO,

Sired by the old American Eclipse, dam by old Sir Archy, will be exhibited at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday in March, and will commence his racing season on that day, at thirty dollars the season—forty dollars to insure a foal—and twenty dollars a leap. Fifty cents to the groom for every mare placed with the horse. The season will expire on the 1st of July next. For Pedigree and Performances, see hand bill.

J. M. & R. W. WILLIAMS.
February 23.



THE WINGED FLOWER SEED.

"The seeds of many flowers are furnished with long silken cords, or feathery plumes, which lift them in the air and carry them a great distance."

Pretty voyager of the air,
With a soft and downy wing,
Where dost thou the embryo bear?
Thy parent stem resembling
Fetter'd with a silken band,
Thou hast been a prisoner fast;
Now thy trembling sails expand,
Thou art wholly free at last.
Lightly use thy wings awhile;
Hasten to some shelter'd spot,
Where the waving sun-beams smile,
And the tempest find thee not.
Nourish'd on thy mother's breast,
Thou shalt rise to life again;
Fold thy wings and sweetly rest,
Till the spring resum's her reign.
May this emblematic be
Of my destiny at last;
When my prison'd soul is free,
And the gates of death are pass'd.
Bid my spirit upward move—
Gleanings Saviour—to the skies;
Borne on wings of faith and love,
Call my waiting soul to rise. F. H.

From the Scottish Guardian.

Mrs. McDonald, one hundred and ten years of age.

Mrs. McDonald, residing at 9 Cochran street, in this city, completed her 110th year last month, having been born in August 1726. Her birth place was the Bridgegate in her better days; but she was removed in her infancy from Glasgow to Maybole, where she spent the prime of her life, and returned to this city about forty-five years ago. She was then in comfortable circumstances, was twice married, and gave birth to fifteen children, all of whom she outlived.

In 1745, when Prince Charles Edward arrived at Maybole, in his retreat after his expedition to England, she was one among many who presented him with a peace offering of the produce of her kitchen and her dairy; and being, to use her own expression, "a gude kimmer" in those days, she had a personal interview with the Chevalier on the occasion, who paid her house wifery some high compliments in his Frenchified English, which he accompanied with a hearty slap on the shoulder—the remembrance of all which lights up the venerable woman's fine features with enthusiasm.

She describes the appearance of the man around whom so much romance has been thrown, with surprising minuteness; among other things, she remarked in her hearing that "his cheeks were just like two roses, and his eye like two diamond stars laughing" to one another across his nose; there was a dimple here (touching his chin,) and there were dimples in his cheeks, for he was aye laughing. She was introduced to a collection of portraits, a few years ago, by a number of gentlemen, among whom was a descendant of the Stuarts, a scolding man for the purpose of identifying the resemblance of a likeness of Charles. Precautions were taken to test the accuracy of her memory; she was shown portrait after portrait, till the one in question was at last produced, which she instantly recognized, clasped her hands, and exclaimed with rapture, "That's my dear!" The gentleman alluded to was affected to tears by the sight she evinced. Mrs. McDonald was joyously brought up, and is connected with the Methodist body. She is a most interesting and sensible woman, and we have occasion to know, has borne a character which the benevolent might desire to pay her. She lives on the pittance of the cold hand of charity, and with a christian spirit and truly Scotch heart, she is tranquil and contented, awaiting with meek resignation the fiat which, after long years of sorrow and poverty and loneliness, shall dismiss her to that home where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

INDIAN FUN.

One of the earliest settlers of the country around Lake Champlain, was Col. Edmund Raymond. He understood the character and disposition of the natives of the forest, and lived with them in much harmony, frequently employing them to row him up and down the lake, as he had occasion. One stout fellow, by the name of Bigbear, had his wigwam at no great distance from the Colonel's dwelling, and was often there. The Col. having occasion to visit one of the distant shores of the lake, employed Bigbear to row him in his canoe. On their return, they passed near a high, yet sloping ledge of rocks, on which lay an immense number of rattlesnakes asleep, and basking in the sun. The Indian gave a penetrating look at the Colonel, and thus inquired: "Raymond how long?" "Yes" was the reply. "Well then, Raymond have I?" and Indian, and hold him?" So he stood and silent and slow, and cut a "rock" and back from a bunch of hazels upon the bank. "Steady now, hold a

glum Rayman," said he, as he clapped the catch inside the neck of a serpent that was asleep close to the edge of the water. "Take um now, Rayman, hold fast." The Colonel then took hold of the stick, keeping the serpent down; while Bigbear tied up a little bag of powder, putting one end of a slow match therein. He then made it fast to the snake's tail and touching fire to the match, gave orders to let him go, at the same time pushing the canoe off from the shore, the snake being liberated, crawled away to his den. The Indian immediately then stood up and clapped his hands, making as loud a noise as possible, and thus roused the serpents, who all disappeared in a moment. Now look Rayman, how look; see fun, said he, and in about a minute the powder exploded, when to be sure there was fun alive. The snakes, in thousands covered the rocks, all hissing, rattling, twining, twisting in every way imaginable. Col. Raymond burst into a laugh, that echoed across the lake, pleased alike with the success of the trick and the ingenuity of the savage's invention. But Bigbear, from beginning to end, was as grave as a judge, not moving a muscle, and having not the least show of risibility on his countenance. This is truly characteristic of the American aborigines, what causes the greatest excitability in others, has no effect upon them; they remain sober, sedate and fixed as a statue. They may love fun, but never in the smallest degree exhibit that character in their looks.

A HINT TO YOUNG HUSBANDS.

A young planter in the upper part of the state of Mississippi, lately married to a beautiful and highly intellectual lady, after the honey moon had passed, was pained to observe that his young bride was thoughtful at times, and appeared to suffer much from ennui! Thinking this might be caused by the absence of female companions, he induced several young ladies to make his house their home, in hopes thereby to render her completely happy. This arrangement had not the desired effect. His "dear," though apparently joyful and cheerful while conversing with him, as soon as the conversation lagged relapsed into the melancholy mood. Surprised at this, he felt to pondering the cause; and after a lengthy reflection, he came to the determination of sending to New York for a piano, to be forwarded by the first ship bound for Natchez, Vicksburg, or Grand Gulf. Well, the musical companion at length arrived—and a splendid one it was, of beautiful mahogany, ornamented and polished to the value of a \$500 bank note. And then it discoursed such ravishing melody, as the snowy fingers of the young bride pressed the keys! The young planter was in raptures, and congratulated himself on having procured the one thing needful to his angel's complete felicity. Poor man! he paid but a poor compliment to his amiable partner's intellect, if he thought she could contentedly pass her leisure hours in strumming a piano forte! He was mistaken. Though "music hath charms," like love, it is not the only desideratum in this world—for awhile it glosses the ear and touches the heart, but ministers not to the mind! The lady but seldom courted Apollo, and her husband had the mortification of feeling that he had not yet made his domestic paradise to be adored. At last to solve the riddle of her discontent, he asked her if she did not at times regret having entered the marriage state. "Oh no, indeed!" she replied with earnestness—never for a moment have I been other than your happy wife, but—sometimes—"Well, sometimes what, dear?" "If I must tell you then—sometimes I regret that you don't take the newspapers. Pa takes half a dozen!"

Slave Trade at Mocho.—The last Bombay Courier states that the slave trade is carried on to a great extent at Mocho. A letter from that place says, "I have ascertained within the last ten days, upwards of 700 women, or rather girls, from 10 to 16 and 18 years old, have been imported. They look wretchedly from starvation, receiving but just food enough to keep them alive." The cholera was raging at Mocho to an alarming extent. The Company's agent, the captain of the American brig Waverly, and 42 others, were carried off by it in one day.

A project is on foot to establish a line of telegraphs between New York and New Orleans.

Mr. Cass, our Minister in Paris, has taken the Hotel de la Fite for his residence. A correspondent of the Albany Daily says it is his intention to visit the countries bathed by the Mediterranean in the spring, and then to return home.

STRAY.

LOST and entered on the Stray Book of Orange County, on the 31st of January, by Anderson Horn, being about six miles south east from Hillsborough, one BULL, white and black, with a smooth crop and upper lip in the right ear and three white PIGS, unmarked, one SOX, red with black spots, two smooth crops and a yellow fork in the right ear, and a slit in the left, with PIGS of sandy colour, marked.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE.
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS.

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glass and Shoes.

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.
Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6.

Newly Improved Saddles.

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT Steel Spring Seat Saddle, Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess a vast advantage to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Saddles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.
P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3.

Negroes for Sale.

AT the last residence of CONRAD STALEY, deceased, Randolph county, we shall sell at public sale, on Saturday the fourth of March next, NINE LIKELY NEGROES: Four of which are Females, two Females and three Children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

**ABRAM HOLLEY, } Exrs.
ALFRED STALEY, }**

January 6.

A Tanner Wanted.

A TANNER and CURRIER, who can come recommended for sobriety and industry, can receive immediate employment and liberal wages, on application to the subscriber, four miles west of Roanoke's mill, New River. A man with a small family would be preferred.

WM. HOLT.
Orange county, Jan. 25.

Wanted.

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS, for which Merchandise will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.
February 2.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife FLIZA SMITH has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring her, or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES H. SMITH.
February 9.

For Sale or Rent.

THAT well known stand at present occupied as a Dry Goods store by Col. Wm. F. Shields, great for Robert McDowell, deceased, is put a few rods from the Court House, and is the centre of business. The house fronts 45 feet on the main street, and runs 26 feet. The main body of the building contains 12 rooms and the wing two, with four first place in all. There is a good dry cellar beneath the main building. The whole has recently undergone repair. With the addition of one or two out-houses, it might be converted into a comfortable dwelling for a family. Possession will be given on the 15th of April. For terms inquire at this office.

February 9.

To Rent.

A convenient HOUSE, in a pleasant part of the town. Any person may know the terms, &c. by applying at this office.

January 19.

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to reflect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

November 24.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver-plate Business. A boy of steady habits about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

September 22.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

37.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Application to be made soon.

June 16.

—55

FARMER'S SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has been for some time contemplating that practical education which is so much needed in our country, at which the sons of our farmers might acquire that kind of practical knowledge which will qualify them to become good, useful, and intelligent citizens. It cannot be denied, that not a few even of our most distinguished men have arisen from these obscure haunts and honest-hearted fathers, who are emphatically termed the hope and glory of our republic; but who, for the want of suitable schools, have not had it in their power to give their country that kind of education which would have prepared them for greater service to their country.

The subscriber, who is the Principal of this Institution, will use his best endeavor to render the first of his kind. A detail of the plan cannot here be given; but he will simply say, his object will be to make good English scholars. Moral and religious instruction will by no means be considered a secondary object. The Principal of this school, matters himself that he will be patronized by such gentlemen as do not wish to give their sons a classical education, but who would be pleased to have them taught to read and write correctly, and also the English Grammar and Geography, with some knowledge of Astronomy, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Chemistry, which is in himself connected with agriculture.

Price of Board and Tuition, including candles, fuel, washing, and every thing of the kind, will be \$15 the session.

This School will be opened on the second Monday in January, at Hook House, nine miles west of Chapel Hill, and twelve miles south east of Hillsborough. A more healthy situation there can be in the state.

ELIJAH GRAVES.
Orange County, Dec. 31.

The edition of the Raleigh Standard, and the other Spectator will insert the above six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Insoluble GRANULANT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Childbirth, Tetters, Eruptions, Blisters, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8.

YEMEN.

This celebrated Arabian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on "Honey Creek, in Orange county. Terms will be made known in due time.

JAMES MOORE.
February 1.

The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above one month, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber was qualified at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executor in the last will and testament of John Young, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are here by hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be given in bar of recovery.

WILLIAM MINNIS, Ex'r.
February 9.

Temperance Advocate and Youth's Instructor.

THE subscriber, properly qualified in the town of New Salem, Randolph County, N. C., a monthly periodical under the above title, to be devoted to the statement of facts and advancement of argument, calculated to meet the progress of one of the most alarming and destructive vices that at present infest human society.

Our attention has often been called to the fact, that no paper now in, or ever has been published within the limits of the State, exclusively devoted to the cure of intemperance, nor shall we feel ourselves entirely restrained from the publication of other matter that may appear aptly associated with the main object in view. Believing, as we do, that there is a loud call for such a work as the one we here propose, we therefore take the liberty of soliciting the patronage and influence of all well wishers to the cause of religion, sobriety and good order.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Each number will consist of a fine super royal sheet, in pamphlet form (16 octavo pages), to be issued the first Saturday in every month, to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. The price will be one dollar per vol (consisting of 12 numbers), if paid within 3 months from the date of the 1st no. received; or one dollar and twenty-five cents, within the year; if payment be delayed until the expiration of that time, \$1.50 will be exacted.

Letters relative to the paper must be addressed (post paid) to the subscribers, New Salem, N. C.

Postmasters, and officers and members of Temperance Societies will be considered agents for this publication. Those who may hold subscription papers are requested to forward the same by the 15th of April next, as it is expected the 1st no. will be published the first Saturday in May.

**WESLEY D. WILSON,
JOEL INGOLD.**
New Salem, N. C. Feb. 1836.

VALUABLE

Newspaper Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to engage in a different pursuit, the SPECTATOR ESTABLISHMENT is offered for sale. The office is well provided with the necessary materials, and notwithstanding that no efforts have been made, beyond the mere transmission of the paper to those who voluntarily ordered it, the patronage is such that there is no other branch of business known to the subscribers in which the same amount of capital produces greater profits.

As the sale is merely a matter of convenience to the subscribers, no one need apply as a purchaser who will not sustain the political principles which the Spectator has advocated.

PASTEUR & MOORE.
Newbern, 4th Nov. 1836.

—55

SEE HERE!

PAUL & WINTER'S

OSMOSIS & MOISTURE.

THEY have practical experience in the art of painting, and the public generally, that they have secured and can offer for sale, at the lowest price, a VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourself; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

Goods will be given in exchange for every description of commodities.

G. V. Loom & Co., respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope by close attention to these business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13.

LINE OF PACKETS.

To Fayetteville.

THE schooner CALEB and CALEB NICHOLS, steamer WILLIAMSON, and TON BOAT'S will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be soon required, as the Steamer and TON BOAT'S are of the newest construction and in full draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville. All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand in their Goods ship to Messrs. J. J. Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Proprietor.
WILKINS & BELDEN.
Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

December Term, 1836.

Augustine Vanhook, administrator with the will annexed of John Rogers, deceased. Calls for *John Johnson and Rebecca his wife, Samuel Johnson, Paul Terrell and Sally his wife, and John Rogers* against

John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Vanhook and his wife Rachel, and Ottaway Rogers, are not inhabitants of the state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the courthouse in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1836. Test.

CH. MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. \$3 75.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1836.

William Strayhorn & others, vs. *Samuel Strayhorn and Samuel Tate, administrators, &c. and others.*

Petition for settlement of estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and Mary his wife, reside beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and Mary his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Orange, at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur, the said petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price of Adv. \$3 00.

State Bank of N. Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposits, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the profits of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.
Raleigh, N. C. 23, 1836.

To be inserted in all the newspapers printed within the state of North Carolina for three months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to the order.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTY,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as continuing its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-offices in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.